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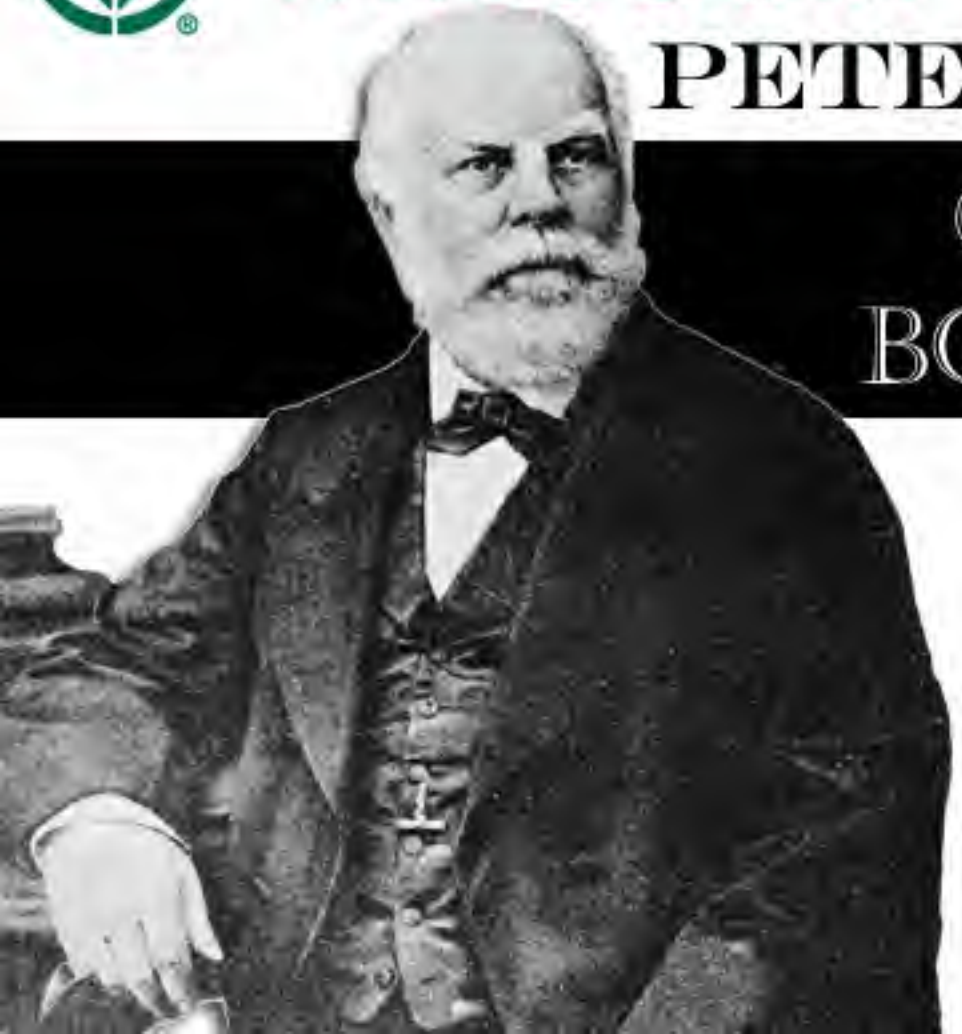

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Notes to Torrey & Schweinitz monograph of N. A. Carices.

Decemb 1845

1. C. riparia L

2. C. stricta Lm. is now considered a variety of C. stellulata Good by Torrey in 1836, but restored as a good species now by Tuckerman

3. C. Wormskioldiana Horn. The name of C. scirpoidea Mich is now restored

grows also in New Hampshire.

4. C. Traceyi Sm

5. C. Willdenowii Schk. The western plant appears to be all Carex Steudelii Kunth

The true C. Will. is an eastern plant.

6. C. polytrichoides Muhl 7. C. affinis R Br 8. C. attenuata R Br

9. C. filifolia Nutt 10. C. pauciflora Lightf. 11. C. squarrosa L

12. C. cephalophora Muhl 13. C. bromoides Schk

14. C. retroflexa Muhl is now considered a small variety of C. rosea

15. C. rosea Schk. 16. C. disperma Dew 17. C. Muhlenbergii Schk

18. C. stipata Muhl, the synonym C. vulpinoidea Mich is said to be wrong,

and belongs to C. multiflora Muhl.

19. C. sparganoides Muhl

20. C. floridana Schw. is very poorly described and belongs to quite a different

section, it is near C. pensylvanica Lam (No 59 = C. varia)

21. C. multiflora Muhl The name of C. vulpinoidea Mich is now substituted

and said to be synonymous — better retain the other!

22. C. setacea Dew

23. C. paniculata L } two good species, but 1836 confounded

24. C. teretiuscula Good } by Torrey. — Carex decomposita Muhl

mentioned in a note is a third good species

25. C. pedunculata Muhl 26 C. ovata Rudge

27. C. bicolor All 28 C. Deweyana Schw. 29. C. Colinsii L

30. C. trisperma Dew

31. C. aurea Torr. was afterwards considered a variety of C. scoparia Schk

by Torrey himself, but is now acknowledged to be a good species

32. C. lagopodioides Schk is by Torrey & others now considered a variety

of C. scoparia Schk.

33. C. scoparia Schk said to comprise the foregoing as a variety

34 C. straminea Willd. Torrey included 1836 in this species as varieties

C tenera Dew (No 41) and C. foenea Muhl (No 35), and

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Tuckerman included 1843 besides those also C. festucacea Schk (37)

C. nimbalis Dew and C cinstata Schw (36)

35. C. foenea Muhl var. of C. straminea Willd

36. C. cristata Schw. is considered a var of C. straminea W by Tuckerman 70

37. C. festucacea Schk the same, 7

38 C stellulata Good

39 C. scirpoides Schk is a smaller form of the last. The synonym 7

C. triceps Muhl is quite erroneous.

40 C. curta good. 7

41 C. teres Dew now considered a variety of C. straminea No 34 7

42 C. remota Li has not been found in N America. Richardson's plant 7

is not C. remota, but is identical with C. Deweyana No 28 7

43. C. atrata Li 44 C. media R Br. 7

45. C. viridula described here is not different from C. hirsuta W, 47. 7

but the C. viridula Mich is very different plant, and said by Torrey

after comparing Michaux herbary to be C. Oederi Ehrh. 67.

46. C. virescens Muhl 47. C. hirsuta Willd 48. C. Buxbaumi Wahl 7

49. C. digitalis Muhl is not Muhlenberg's plant but different and now

named C. grantiana Schweinitz, C. digitalis Muhl & Willd

is what is here called C. oligocarpa Schk. No 78, but

Schkuhr's plant is again different!

50. C. fuliginosa Schk. 51. C. miliaris R Br. 52. C. formosa Dew 79

53. C. Davisii Torr the proper name! another synonym is C. Torreyana Dew 80

54. C. Conjecta R Br. 55 C. concolor R Br 56. C. mutica R Br.

57. C. Novae Angliae Schw. 58. C. aurea Nutt 8

59. C. varia Muhl is considered now a variety of C. pennsylvanica Lam 8

which is identical with C. marginata Muhl No 64. 8

60. C. Richardsonii R Br. 61 C. conoidea R Br 8

62 C. vestita Willd 63 C. dasycarpa Muhl. 8

64. C. marginata Muhl = C. pennsylvanica Lam, of which C. varia Muhl 8

is a variety, called by Dr Gray β. Muhlenbergiana 9

65. C. pubescens Muhl 66. C. flava L. 9

67 C. Oederi Li 9

68. C. tentaculata Muhl The synonym rostrata Schkuhr is correct, but 9

C. rostrata Mich is identical with C. folliculata Li (not of this work)

69. C. nigra is not Allioni's Plant, but C. saxatilis of Torrey's Monograph

1836

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but according to Tuckerman this is not C. laxatilis Lin
but C. rigida Good, which name must be retained
The true C. rigida All is said to grow also in Labrador.

70. C. Capulina Knoch

71. C. folliculata Lin not the plant of Linné, but certainly that of
Michaux & Schkuhr, Id is C. intumescens Rudge

72. C. xanthocarpa Schkuhl. is the true C. folliculata Lin, and
C. rostrata Mich is a synonym of it

73 C. subulata Mich

74 C. alpestris not the plant of Allioni, but a new species, called by Dewey
C. Emmonsii

75. C. alba is not the european plant but C. pauperula Mich (Torrey 1836
or according to Tuckerm. 1843. = C. eburnea Boott, a new species
= C. alba var setifolia Dewey — (But what
is Michaux's C. pauperula?

76 C. plantaginea Lam.

77. C. anceps Muhl according to Torrey, 1836, Carex striatula Mich and
C. convidea of Muhl — of this work nro 80, but not of Schk
are synonyms or varieties of this species.

78. C. oligocarpa as here described is not oligocarpa Schkuhr but
C. digitalis Willd. — C. oligocarpa Schkuhr is the
proper name for the plant, now called C. Sartwelliana Jay,
and the C. Hitchcockiana Dew is a larger variety of it.
But the name C. oligocarpa Schk must stand! (Tuckerm)

79. C. scabrata Schw.

80. C. convidea is not Schkuhr's plant but a variety of C. anceps. M
C. convidea Schk is the following

81. C. tetanica is not Schkuhr plant but is the true C. convidea Schk
C. tetanica Schk is a good species not described here
Muhlenb C. striatula belongs to C. anceps Muhl

82. C. laxiflora Lam 83. C. granularis Muhl

84 C. undulata Willd 85. C. capillaris Lin 86. C. sylvatica Huds

87 C. flexuosa Muhl Muhlenb name, C. debilis is restored now.

88 C. podocarpa R Br. 89. C. umbellata Schk 90. C. miliacea Muhl

91 C. pallescens Lin 92. C. hystericina Muhl

93. C. Pseudocyperus L 94 C. glaucescens Ell 95. C. Elliottii Schw.

96. C. limosa Lin. & livida is now a restored species C. livida Willd

97. C. cespitosa L. Tuckerman says, the plant called by Authors so
is not Linné's Plant, but is now C. Goodenovii Jay,
C. cespitosa L, the true plant is what is commonly called
C. stricta Good

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98 C. crinita Lam - The var. gynandra is restored as a good species

C. gynandra Schweinitz

99 C. acuta Here and by all american authors described is not

the Linnean or European plant, but is = C. angustata Boott

and this is C. stricta Lam (not Goodn.)

100 C. Barrattii Schw

101 C. trichocarpa Muhl good, but Michaux' synony— C. lanuginosa belongs to C. pellita 110

102 C. verrucosa Muhl as described here is a variety of C. acuta, 99,

but Muhlenbergs C. verrucosa is C. glaucescens Ell 94

103 C. filiformis L. C. striata Mich appears to belong here (Torrey)

104. C. canistata R Br. 105. C. vesicaria L. 106 C. ampullacea Gd.

107 C. retrorsa Schw 108. C. Schweinitzii 109 C. bullata Schk

110 C. pellita Muhl. Michaux's name, C. lanuginosa is now restored

(C. striata Mich is quite a different plant, and if now, 1893, considered to be = C. polymorpha Muhl

111 C. lacustris Willd. 112 C. cherokeensis Schw

113 C. Congirostris Torr.

Torrey enumerates ~~describes~~ = 1836 164 species !

Torrey, after comparing Michaux' Herbarium in Paris, has ascertained the synonymy of his species of Carex as given above.

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2. *Subradical solitary Flowers in Scirpus.*—The Rev. Thomas Morong, of Melrose, Massachusetts, recently brought me some specimens of my *Scirpus supinus*, var. *Hallii* (olim *S. Hallii*), which he gathered on the borders of Winter Pond in Woburn or Winchester, Massachusetts, late in September. Mr. Wm. Boott had also detected this plant in the same locality. It is interesting to know that this is a New England as well as a Western species. But a higher interest is given by Mr. Morong's discovery that this plant freely produces solitary female flowers in the axils of sheaths or short leaves at the base of the culm. These subradical flowers, apparently produced only at the close of summer, have capillary styles of half an inch to a full inch in length, mostly deeply three-cleft with unequal branches, sometimes three-parted or two-parted nearly to the ovary. The latter sometimes matures an akene which is similar to those of the spikes above. No stamens have been detected in these flowers; but they are found in some imperfect and four to five-flowered subradical spikes which I have occasionally met with, and which are in some sort intermediate between the ordinary and this extraordinary inflorescence. Mr. Morong noticed that the flowers in his specimens were triandrous; but I find that some are diandrous. These long-overlooked subradical flowers are now obvious in most of my herbarium specimens from Illinois, Missouri, and Texas, in those with trifid as well as those with bifid stigmas of the ordinary flowers. I find no trace of subradical flowers in the true *S. supinus* of the Old World, but my specimens are scanty. They occur, however, in a specimen (resembling our American plant) of Griffith's Bengal collection. This American variety, or species, has narrower spikelets and more carinate scales than is usual in *S. supinus*.

A. G.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts 1877

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being those of De Seynes, Nylander, Fournier, Bureau, Weddel and Ascherson. Among them is the name of *Rafinesque!* Apparently all botanical names are to be given, the genera in French or Latin form, or in both, generic characters sketched, important genera illustrated, popular names explained or referred, botanical terms defined, and botanical authors biographically noticed. The physiological articles are encyclopœdic; that on *absorption* fills almost six of the large pages, *accroisement* four and a half. Accuracy in such a work is of the first importance, and we may presume that all reasonable pains will be taken. But we notice that, on p. 27, the akene of a Valerian, with its pappus, figures for that of a *composée*, and on p. 41, *Trautvetteria* is named *Actæa spicata*, and Agassiz is said to have died at New York. A. G.

4. *Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiano* diretto du T. Caruel. Pisa. Vol. viii. 1876.—This volume was issued in four parts, of unequal size, the first in January, the fourth in October; the journal is apparently well sustained; and, besides the editor's own articles, has papers by De Notaris, Delpino, Arcangeli, Saccardo, etc. A. G.

5. *Flora Orientalis . . . auctore* Edmond Boissier.—The third volume of this important Flora—which failed to reach us seasonably—was published in 1875. It fills 1133 pages, and carries the work on from *Caprifoliaceæ* to *Pyrolaceæ* inclusive; the larger part being occupied by the *Compositæ*, which dominate in the Orient as they do in North America, but under different tribes, the *Inuleæ* and *Cynareæ* taking the lead. *Centaurea* has 182 species, *Cirsium* (*Cnicus*) 74, and *Cousinia* 136, almost all Asiatic. Before the close of 1875 the first part of the fourth volume was likewise issued (280 pages), continuing the *Gamopetalæ*, *Borragineæ* being the largest order. The remainder of this volume may soon be expected. A. G.

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Art. XVIII. — Caricography; by Professor L. Dewey.

Appendix continued from Vol. XIV. p. 354.

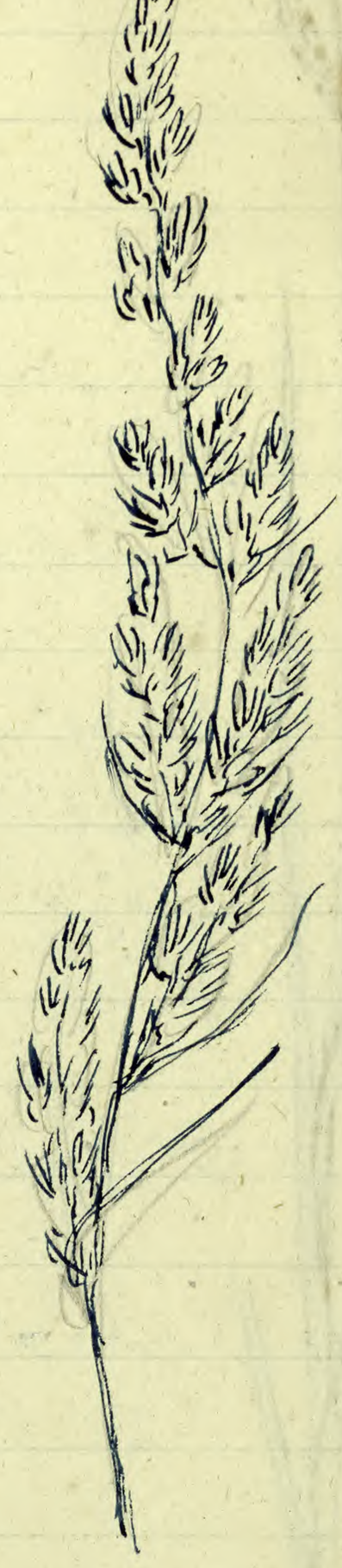
No 127. Carex decomposita Muhlg.

Muhlb. Gram. No 58.

B composita Vol. X. p. 276.

Spica decomposita vel paniculata; spiculis androgynis superne staminiferis alternis confertis permultis distigmaticis; fructibus ovatis triquetris brevi-rostratis vel acutiusculis parvis nigris glabris, squamam ovatam acuminatam albam subaequantibus.

Culm two or three feet high, large triquetrous, striate, glabrous, tawny below, scabrous above, leafy; leaves linear-lanceolate, long, often much surpassing the culm, distinctly nerved, rough on the edge, with dark and striate sheaths towards the base; spikes decompound or paniculate, green; spikelets very numerous and dense, lower ones with leafy bracts arranged closely along many branchelets, staminiferous above; stigmas two; fruit ovate, triquetrous, acute or short beaked, bidentate, black and glabrous; pistillate scale ovate, acuminate, white with a green keel, membranaceous, equalling or a little surpassing the fruit. Color of the plant light green.



Swamps. Michigan, Dr Fotwell. Specimens transferred from Dr Grey to Dewey. This plant has comonly been considered a variety of C paniculata; as such it was introduced into this journal, Vol. X. p. 276. It is however so different from that species, that it well deserves the name given to it by Muhlb. The discovery of this plant proves the correctness of that distinguished botanist in one more particular. In C paniculata L. the fruit is ovate-lanceolate, larger and longer, & the scale is longer & narrower in proportion, & tawny on the back.

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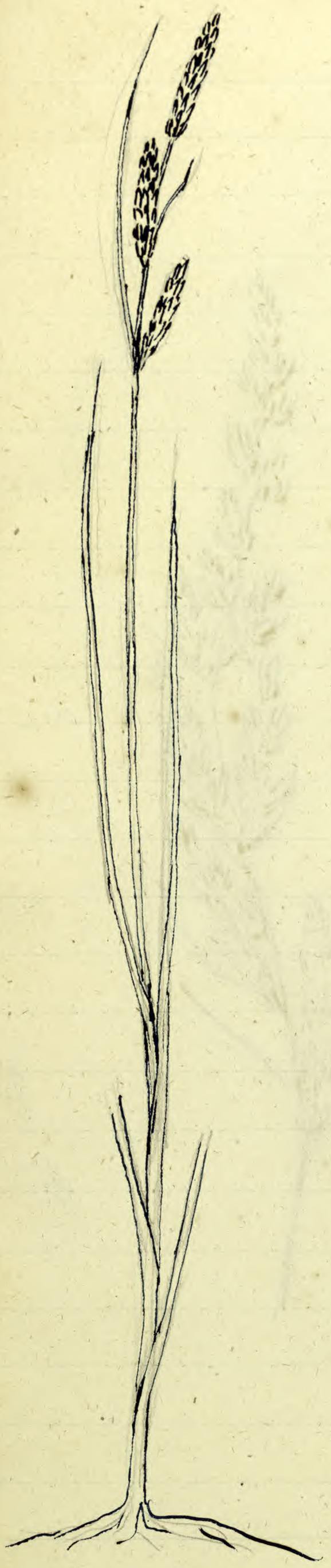

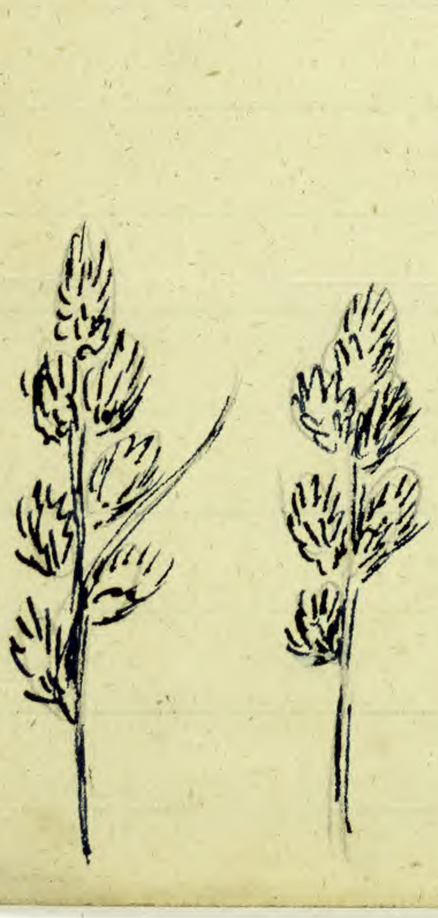

№ 129. Carex Grayana Dewey.

Spicis distinctis; spicis staminifera solitaria oblonga; spicis fructiferis tristigmaticis subbinis oblongo-cylindraceis subtaxifloris exserte pedunculatis; fructibus ovato-oblongis subinflatis subtrigonis obtusis vel acutiusculis ore integris, squama oblonga obtusa longioribus.

Culm 6 to 16 inches high, trigonous, erect, striate, scabrous and often longer than the culm; bracts linear-lanceolate, longer than the spikes; staminate spike single, erect, cylindrical, subtrigonous, with scales oblong or obovate and oblong, tawny on the back and white on the edge; stigmas three; pistillate spikes two, sometimes one, oblong, near or subdistant, rather loose flowered, exsertly pedunculate; fruit ovate-oblong, roundish trigonous, subventricose, smooth, glabrous, slightly tapering at either end, and obtuse and entire at the orifice; pistillate scale ovate-oblong, rather obtuse, sometimes obovate and obtuse, shorter than the fruit, white on the edge, brown on the back with a green keel. Color of the plant glaucous green. This species belongs in the Section of C. miliacea. Sphagnous Swamps Utica N.Y. found by Dr. Gray in 1832. It is a beautiful species, and has a remote resemblance to Carex livida, Wahlenb., which grows two or three inches high in the marshes of Lapland.

Carex foenea Muhlenberg.

The capsules more resemble those of C. straminea, while the spikelets are more like those of C. scoparia; but they are wholly remote from the chafflike appearance of the former. Between these two it seems to be an intermediate species.

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Art. VI. Tericography by Prof. Dewey.

No 137. Carex saxatilis L.

Willd sp. plant. 4. p. 272, and Parsh No 23.
Schkuhr Tab I. and It. Fig. 40. Wahlbg. No 140.

Spicis distinctis, staminifera solitaria, fructiferis distigmaticis subternis oblongis obtusis sessilibus, inferione pedunculata cum bractea auriculata; fructibus ellipticis convexo-planis obtusis brevirostratis, squamam oblongam obtusam subaequantibus.

Culm six to ten inches high, triquetrous, scabrous above, with leaves sheathing towards the base, and nearly as long as the culm and flat; staminate spike single, oblong, cylindric; with ovate and obtuse scales; stigmas two; pistillate spikes two or four, sometimes staminate above, subapproximate, oblong, obtuse, sometimes loose-flowered, the lowest with a leafy bract, having so large auricles as to be clasping the stem; fruit elliptic, convex on the upper and flat on the under side, obtuse, with a short beak, and light colored; pistillate scale oblong, obtuse, black, and long as the fruit; plant is of light green color.

Found by Dr Richardson near Fort Franklin on Mc Kenzie River & Bear Lake.

No 138. Carex compacta R. Br.

R. Browns appendix to Ross's Voyage.

Torrey & Schweinitz No 54.

Tab. II, Fig 63.

Spicis distinctis; staminiferis solitariis, raro binis, erecta oblonga; pistilliferis distigmaticis subbinis, pedunculatis erectis oblongis subdensiforis; fructibus oratis convexis brevi-rostratis one bilobis, squa-

ma

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ma ovata nigra acutiuscula longioribus.

Culm six inches high, erect trigonous, smooth, leafy; leaves flat, long as the culm, and sheathing the base; bracts long, leafy, with short sheaths; staminate spike one, rarely two, erect, cylindric, with oblong and obtusish black scales; stigmas two; pistillate spikes about two, erect, cylindric, half an inch long, pedunculate; fruit ovate, acutish, short beaked, orifice two-lobed, brownish at the apex; pistil, late scale ovate acutish, black, and shorter than the fruit. Found on the Rocky-mountains. Resembles C. saxatilis, but differs in fruit and scale and general appearance.

No 141. Carex Carltonia, Dewey.

Tab. U Fig 64.

Spicis ternis ovatis sessilibus approximatis tristigmaticis, superiore androgyna inferne staminifera; fructibus ovatis acutiusculis plano-convexis laevibus ore integris, squamam ovatam acutiusculam aequantibus.

Culm a foot or more high, triquetrous, striate, scabrous, stiff, erect; leaves sheathing towards the base, and shorter than the culm; spikes three, sessile, ovate, near, upper one staminate below, and the others pistillate; stigmas three; fruit ovate, acutish, smooth, slightly nerved, flat below and convex above, tapering; scale ovate, acute, equal to the fruit.

Northern regions near Carlton house. This is a beautiful & distinct species and belongs to the subdivision with C. virescens &c.

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No. 142. C. Parryana Dewey's

Tab. V. Fig. 65.

Spicis distinctis, staminifera solitaria erecta cylindracea, pistilliferis binis vel ternis tristigmaticis oblongis cylindraceis densifloris erectis; inferione pedunculata bracteata; fructibus oboratis convexo-planis obtusis laevibus vix rostratis ore integris, squama ovata acuta vel submucronata paulo longioribus.

Culm eighteen inches high, erect, stiff, triquetrous, rough, striate, with leaves sheathing and shorter than the culm; staminate spike single, erect, cylindric, or rather tapering towards either end, with oblong scales, obtuse and white on the edge; pistillate spikes two or three, erect, cylindric, close-fruited, highest sessile, lower pedunculate and with a leafy and nearly sheathless bract; stigmas three; fruit oborate, obtuse, convex above, flat beneath, subtriquetrous, nerved, orifice entire, and scarcely rostrate; pistillate scale ovate, acutish or sub-mucronate, dark brown, white on the edge, and a little shorter than the fruit; plant a light green. The fruit is compact and small.

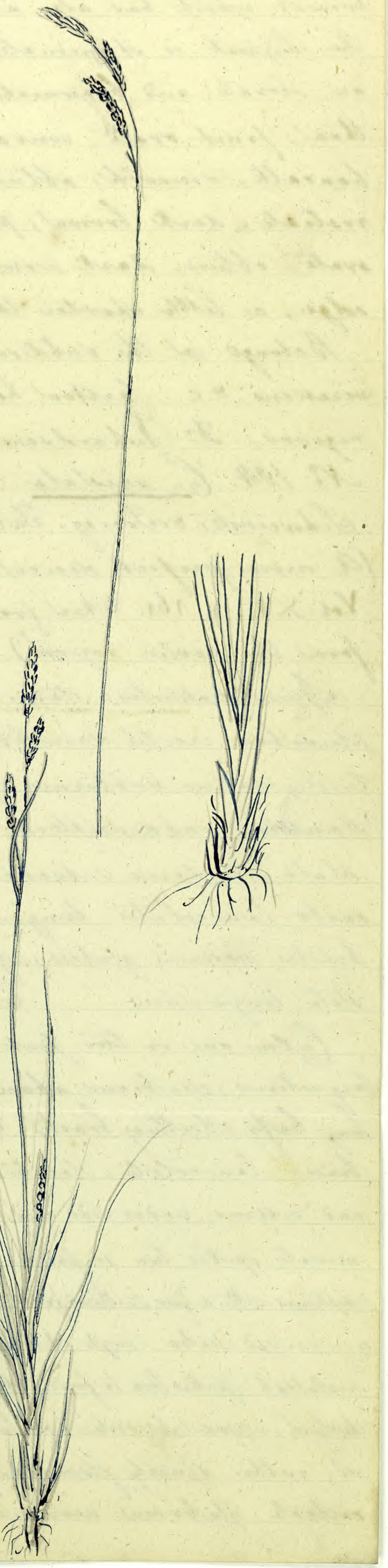
Hudson's Bay, Dr Richardson.

No 143. C. arctica Dewey.

Tab. V. Fig. 65.

Spicis subternis tristigmaticis ovato cylindraceis sessilibus, infima pedunculata bracteata, suprema inferne staminifera; fructibus ovatis plano-convexis obtusis brevissime-rostratis ore integris, squama ovata obtusa paulo longioribus.

Culm eight inches high, erect, stiff, triquetrous, slightly scabrous; leaves at the base short and flat; spikes three to four,



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ovate-oblong, round, sessile except the lowest which has also a leafy bract; the highest is staminate below, with an obovate and brownish scale; stigmas three; fruit ovate, convex above, flat beneath, smooth, obtuse, very short-rostrate, dark brown; pistillate scales ovate, obtuse, dark brown, white on the edge, a little shorter than the fruit.

Belongs in the subdivision with Carex virescens, &c. - Carlton house, northern regions, Dr Richardson.

№ 1084. C. aristata R. Brown.

Schweinitz & Torrey, Tab. V. Fig. 67. (A more perfect description than in Vol. XI. p. 161. taken from specimens from the arctic region).

Spicis distinctis, staminiferis binis vel pluribus erectis sessilibus, fructiferis trigynaticis subternis cylindraceis distantibus subdensiflоris, inferiore pedunculata, caeteris subsessilibus; fructibus ovato-lanceolatis longo-rostratis altobifidis nervosis glabris, squama ovata aristata longioribus.

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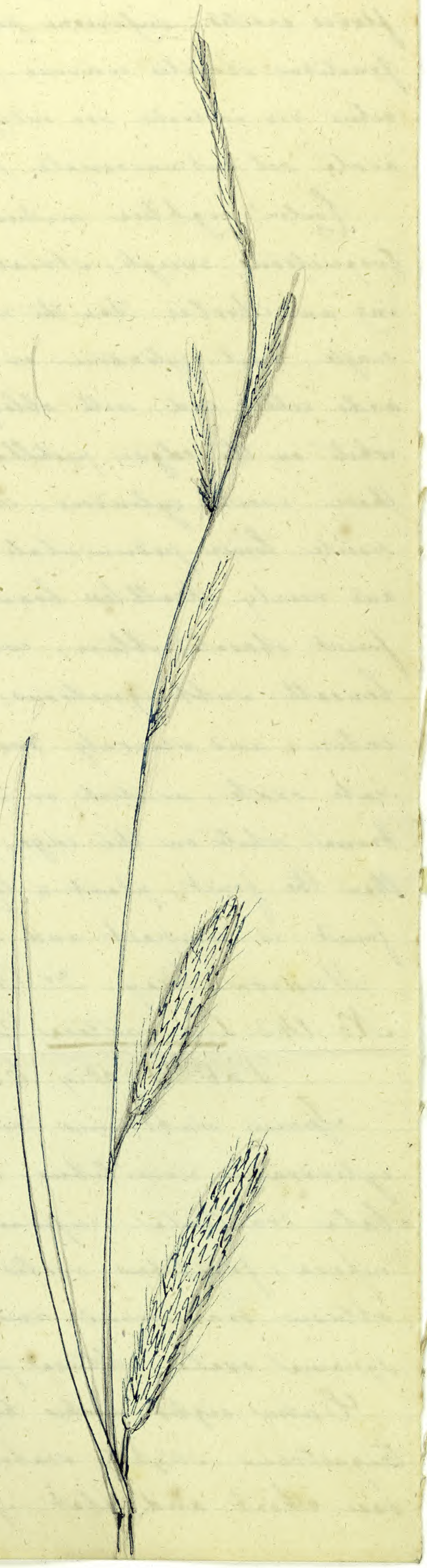
Culms one or two feet high, erect, triquetrous, scabrous above, leafy, with long leafy sheathing bracts; leaves flat, long, linear-lanceolate, striate, rough on the edge, and villous underside ased on the sheaths; staminate spikes two or four, erect, cylindric, sessile, sometimes with a few scattered fruit, and with lanceolate and curved scales rough at the point; stigmas three; pistillate spikes two to four, oblong, cylindric, rather distant, upper subsessile, and lower pedunculate, bracted, rather densely flowered; fruit ovate, long-rostrate, glabrous, nerved, smooth, little ventricose,



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tricose, deeply bifid; scale ovate, awned, and the whole shorter than the fruit. Found by Dr Richardson near Cumberland house, and seems to be between C. ballata and C. ampullacea.

№ 144. C. ursina Dewey

Tab. V. fig. 68.

Spica unica, inferne staminifera, globosa, densiflora, tristigmatica; fructibus ovatis compressis lentiformibus laevibus; squama ovata suborbiculata paulo longioribus.

Culm two or three inches high, striate, triquetrous; leaves narrow, involute, filiform, sheathing at the base; spike single, round, globose, small, densely flowered, pistillate above, three or four staminate flowers at the base; stigmas three; fruit ovate, flattish, roundish, obtuish, smooth, pistillate scale ovate, rather obtuse, a little smaller than the fruit.

Found by Dr Richardson on the sea coast of Arctic America; called by Dr Richardson C. filifolia of Nuttall; but this is a very different species except in size and leaves, and has three or four staminate flowers at the base of the spikelet.

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From a paper by Mr E Tuckerman jr. Sill. Jour.
vol 45, pag 39. (No 91, July 1843)

Compare E Tuckerman's Enumeratio, 1843

Carex paniculata L in a cold swamps near Lexington Mass. The true plant

Carex alopecoidea Tuck. spica composita oblonga, spiculis 8-10 ovatis aggregatis; sup. masculis, stigm. 2. perigyniis ovatis plano-convexis, fere enerviis in rostrum mediocrem bifidum marginemque scabrum scabrum acuminatis, squamis ovatis mucronatis, fructum subaequantibus, rubro trigonis, angulis scabris.

C. cephalophora var maxima Dew Sill Jour 43 p. 92
Western N York (Sartwell) Fruit quite different from C. cephalophora, nearer C. vulpina In this, stipata & alopecoidea the fruit is ovate and scarcely marginate; but in C cephaloph. Muhlenbergii sparganioides and rozea it is tapering towards the base and conspicuously margined — therefore a distinct group!

C. canescens L β alpicola Wahlenb spiculis superiorib. aggregatis, caps. patentib acutis convexo planiusculis, subacutangulis. — C. cuspidata β. canescens Gen. Koch C. Gebhardi Hoppe non Schk.

γ. sphaerostachya Tuck spicis 3-4 subrotundis, pauciflorus, perigyniis oblongioribus in rostrum conspic. acuminatis

β white Mtns, Green Mtns. Glumes brown with white margin, fruit also brown;
γ. Sandy localities, also western N York. Fruit always green.

C. neglecta Tuck. spica composita spiculis 3-4 subrotundis, remotiusculis pauciflorus, inferne masculis, stigm 2, perigyniis

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oblongo-lanceolatis, plano-convexiusculis
enerviis in rostrum conspicuum scabriusculum
margine reflexo-serratum integrum acuminatis,
squama acuta hyalina 1/3 longioribus,
culmo tenui erectiusculo scabro

Rocky hills, Montpellier Vt. — Mean
C. trisperma & canescens

C. rigida Good. Sp. masc 1, foem 2-4
erect; rhizome pedunculate, oblongis stigm 3
aborts saepius 2 perigynii ellipt. obtusis
nervosis obscure trigonis, punctulatis, rostro
brevi tereti integro mucronatis, culmo
angulis scabriusculo v. glabro

β. Bigelowii Tuck spic foem 2-5
elongatis, remotiusculis laxis erectiusculis
patentibus longe pedunculatis. — C. Bigelowii Torr. in Schw.
C. Washingtoniana Dew. C. saxatilis β. Torr. in Cyp.
& White & Green Mtns, & Arctic America
β. White Mountains.

Mostly 2 angled seed; frequently not perfecting its
fruit. — β. is more luxuriant, 18 inches high
spikes oft 1½ inch long more loosely flowered
— Fruit of this species very variable, more
or less nerved, sometimes not at all; in the
arctic is less dotted than in the Lapland specimens.
— Spikes more or less male or female,
sometimes only a few male flowers at the top.

—

From a paper by Mr M A Curtis in Silliman
Journ vol 44. pag 84 (No 80, Jan 1843)

Carex Mitchelliana Curtis spikes 3 pedunculed, vide pag 12
somewhat distant, oblong, subnutant; terminal
spike staminate at base and summit, lowest 2 stigmat
peduncle scarcely sheathed, capsule ovate, acute,
glabrous; scales oblong, lowest with long cusp
much exceeding the fruit, the others about equalling it.

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Cabel pines, Chatam Co N Carolina. Very
Stem 18 inches high, slender, smooth except
at summit; ~~lowest peduncle remotely, sheathed~~
~~capsule ovate acute glabrous~~ leaves shorter
than culm — lower half of terminal spike
staminate, and on top again a few stam.
flowers, as in the other spikes. — belongs
to the same group as C. virida.

vide pag. 12

Carex glaucescens β. androgyna, 4–5 erect
large cylindrical spikes, terminal one andro-
gynous, staminate at base. —
Stem 3–4 feet high, spikes 2½–3 inches long.
Wet places, Wilmington NC. October.

From a paper by S B Buckley in Silliman Journ
vol 45 pag 173 (№ 91, July 1843)

vide pag 13

Carex caroliniana Buckl 3 styles, 2–3
pistillate spikes, long exserted pedunculate, scales
ovate acute, as long or longer than the perigynia,
perigynia triquetrous, subacuminate, achenia
ovate, elliptical 3 angled, angles subacute,
scales of the staminate spike ovate subobtuse,
reddish brown, culm compressed, striate
sulcate, fertile florets few & small,
3–6 - generally 3 on long filiform pedunculate,
radical leaves numerous 4–6 lines wide
as long or longer than the numerous culms
In tufts on Table Mount South Carol.
April & May

vide pag 12

Carex misera Buckl Styles 3. 1 staminate
spike, 2–3 pistillate sp. lower one shortly
pedunculate, erect; bracts smooth, ovate
subacuminate, with membranaceous
margins; perigynium lanceolate acuminate
3 sided twice the length of the bracts,
achen ovate lanceolate 3 angled, shorter

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than the styles; scales of staminate spike
oblong subobtuse, margin membranaceous,
stem slender, erect, 3 quetrous; radical leaves
numerous subsetaceous, shorter than the culm
spikes small, aggregated near the summit, brown.
Summit of Roan Mtn N Carolina.

Carex stylosflexa Buckl. 3 stigm. 1 staminate
& 2-3 pistillate spikes, lower exerted & long
pedunculed; pistillate scales linear acute, nearly
as long as the fruit, with broad membranaceous
margins; perigyn rhomboid ovate, subtriquetrous
inflated, slightly rimed at apex. Stem
slender smooth; leaves linear lanceolate
smooth, shorter than stem. Peduncle of
stem. spike a few lines to 5-6 inches long
scales of staminate spike membranaceous lanceolate
acute.
Mountains Macon Co N Carolina

Dewey Cardography, Sill Journ. 49, p. 42. v de Sill Journ
(No 99, July 1845.)

Carex Hoodii Boott on Columbia River fig. 106
C. Lyoni Boott Rocky Mtns fig. 107
C. macrida Boott Columbia River fig. 108
C. Torreyi Tuck. Arctic America fig. 109
also in N York!
C. sphaerostachya Dew. common
(C. canescens var sphaerostachya Tuck fig 110
C. Sullivantii Boott Ohio fig 111
C. chordorhiza L N York, Michigan.
C. Liddoni Boott Columbia River, Michigan. fig 112
C. rigida Good Massachusetts
C. Steudelii Kunth New York & West fig 113
C. Backii Boott Arctic America fig 114
C. Hoppneri Boott Arctic America fig 115

v de Sill Journ

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Carex riparia Good. New England. Nepik
and Michigan

C. monile Tuck. = C. vesicaria var cylindrica Dew.
marshes, not common. fig. 116

C. Tuckermanni Dew. wet meadows common
fig. 117.

var cylindracea Dew = C. cylindrica Sthk.

C. mirata Dew, Lake Ontario, Georgia, Arctic (Hook
= C. aristata Dew, not R Br.

---

from A Gray's botanical excursion in the Mtns of
Extn N. Carolina. Sill Jour. 42 pag 1.
(№ 85, Jan. 1842)

pag. 28 Carex aestivalis M A Curtis Mtns of N Carol

p. 29 C. Sullivantii Boott. Ohio.

---

from a paper by Dr F. Boott in Bost Journ.
vol V. Jan 1845

Extn Nos.

C. Boottiana Buckl. New Mexico

C. Hyalina Boott. Texas

C. vicaeformis Boott New Mexico

C. christyana Boott Texas

C. microdonta Torr. Galveston

C. alveata Boott Texas.

Dewey Caricography, Sill Jour 48 pag 140, (№ 97. Jan. 1845)
vide Sill. Jour

C. verrucosa Muhl = C. glaucescens Ell. var. androgyna
N Carolina, Ortob fig 99
(vide pag 10)

C. Mitchelliana Curtis fig 98 near C. crinita
(vide pag 9)

C. misera Berkley fig 100 near C. tetanica
(vide pag 10)

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Carex stylosa Bunkl fig 101 near C. aureps

(vide pag 11)

Carex Carolinian Bunkl fig 102

(vide pag 10)

Carex triceps Mich fig 103 N Carolina

distinct from C. hirsuta and from virescens.

Carex Buckleyi Dew = C. Gebhardi Bunkl non S. Wats.

fig 104 S. Carolina

Carex Cooleyi Dew fig 105 Michigan

near C. hystericina

Dr Clayton's notes taken in examining Carices

20th December 1845.

Carices acutae

C. acuta vaginis integris, spic. masc. pluribus, sp. foem. pluribus cylindricis; squamis lanceolatis acutis, plerumque fructu ovato-lanceolato acuto striato longioribus Sterilis, etc

C. vernicosa Schw? non Muhl. Vaginis infimis fissis spic. masc. subbinis, spic foem subbinis oblongis brevibus squamis linear-lanceolatis, acutis, fructu obovato obtuso rostrato enervio imagine semilato-orbiculato vernicoso v, multo longioribus. Illinois & Virginia

C. stricta Good vaginis omnibus fissis, spic. masc. unica v. pluribus, spic foem pluribus cylindricis, squamis lanceolatis obtusis v. acutiusculis, fructu ovato lanceolato acuto striato brevioribus Illinois?

C. caespitosa Lin vaginis integris, spic. masc. unica v. pluribus, spic foem pluribus, cylindricis, squam. ~~lanceolatis~~ ovatis obtusis fructu ovato obtusiusculo rostrato striato brevioribus.

But compare Tuckerman's in Enumeratio etc. pag 20. where our Carex caespitosa is called C. Goodenovii Jay

(vide

14.

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Carex stricta Good is called C. caespitosa Lin
C. acuta auct. americ. is called C. stricta Lam

E. Tuckerman, Enumeratio Caricum, Schenectady, 1843
Extra compare pag 8. & S.-H. Journ. 45, 39

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2 Styles

Single spike Dioicous androgy—	1– 5	5
2 or more spikes, androgynous	6– 40	35
2 or more spikes of distinct sex	41 – 56	16

3 Styles

Single spike, Dioicous or androgynous	57– 69	13
Spikes 2 or more, androgynous	70– 76	7
2 or more, only the terminal spike androgyn	77–87	11
2 or more sexes distinct:	88 – 164	77

164 Numbers

Spicula solitaria	1– 9	9
Spiculae androgynae = spicam dispositae	10– 38	29
Spica terminalis masc. s. androg. s. masc. plures. Cetera femin	39 – 103	
Stig– 2.	39 – 46	8
Stig– 3.	47– 103	55

103 Spicae germen.

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Caricography [illegible] Fillin Loesener Journ.

Vol 49. p. 42 (№ 99)
" 48. p 144 (№ 97)
" 43 p. 90. (№ 87) Sch. Extra
" 14 p. 354. 351. 216
" 25 p. 140 (№ 57)
" 10 p. 262. 207. 279
" 11 p. 161. 157
28 p. 240. 273
9 p. 150. 63
29. p. 260. 249. 248.
26 p 276. 376. 107
8. p. 266
11. p. 308 - 314.
30 p. 63. 60. 273
8. p. 97
36. p. 142
27 p 237
29. p. 243
12. p 106
7 p. 277
10. p. 47. 27
20 p 45 f

Carex bigelowii vol 44, 84, 89
45, 173, 91

vol 14 p. 257

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Carica Papaya

Nov 15 1879

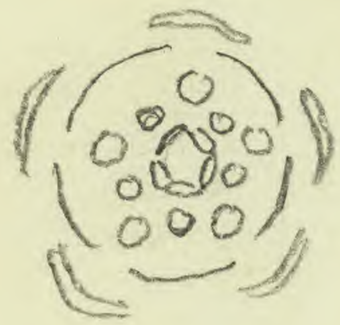
Hort Bot Neitnow

a hermaphr. flower on a female stock

Pollen Sacs

0.029 mm

good pollen



exterior stamens with longer filaments alternating with petals interior with short filaments, stigmas flabellif. form, crenate, apparently opposite internal stamens

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